of Chinese Red Chillies in the International Market which has weakened export prospects of Indian Red Chillies resulting in depression of local markets.

(b) Chilli is a horticultural product, localized and perishable in nature and since its contribution to total agricultural produce is negligible, it is not covered under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) Scheme. However to protect the interest of the farmers from distress sale in the event of its glut in the market, it could be covered under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) at the instance of the State Government.

(c) The production of chillies in Karnataka during the last 3 years has been as under:—

Year	Production (MT)
1998—99	146500
1999—00	157200
2000—01	144100

(d) Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) can be considered only after a formal request from the State Government is received in the prescribed proforma informing the Government of India that the State Government is ready to share the losses if any, in the implementation of the scheme as per the rules. So far, no proposal has been received from the Government of Karnataka for implementation of MIS for chillies during the current year 2001 -2002.

Agricultural subsidies for farmers

*28. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHME KHAN (DURRU):
SHRI CM. IBRAHIM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural subsidies extended, in different forms, to farmers in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and other States; and

(b) whether any fresh proposals for such subsidies have been received from State Governments; if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Subsidies given to agriculture are both product and non-product specific. These include subsidies on fertilizers, diesel, electricity and water etc. and also support in the form of research extension, market intervention etc. Accordingly total

support to agriculture cannot be meaningfully segregated state-wise. A statement showing details of subsidies provided to agriculture sector during the last 3 years as compiled by the CSO, is placed below. Components of subsidies are built into the Schemes and the States have the flexibilities, under the Macro Management Mode, to use these subsidies as per their requirements. However, sometimes fresh proposals of subsidies are also received from the States, depending upon certain special circumstances. Such requests are dealt with on case to case basis.

The interest of farmers is uppermost with the Government of India. Subsidies to the Agricultural Sector have been enhanced over time. The position of subsidies is regularly monitored and decision taken, duly taking into account the requirement of the agricultural sector, resource availability and international commitments.

Statement

Details of subsidies provided to agriculture sector during the last three years as compiled by the CSO

Item	1997-98 (Actuals)	1998-99 (Actuals)	1999-00 (Actuals)	2000-01 (Revised)
1	2	3	4	5
Subsidy to agriculture sector through inputs				
1. Fertilizer (Total)	9918	11596	13463	13800
2. Electricity**	4937	6321	N.A.	N.A.
3. Irrigation^	10318	11837	12650	13655+
4. Other subsidies given to marginal farmers and farmers cooperative societies in the form of seeds, development of oilseeds, pulses etc.	888	358	N.A.	N.A.

Source: 1.Fertilizers: Expenditure Budget 2001-2002 Vol. I of Central Government.

2.Electricity and Irrigation: Central Statistical Organisation.

Note: N.A. Not Available.

** Includes all subsidies to Electricity Boards and Corporations. Separate estimates of electricity subsidy accountable exclusively to agricultural sector is not available.

Uie rates for supply of water to farmers are kept low as a matter of policy, resulting in losses to the Government irrigation system. The excess of operating costs over the gross revenue is treated as imputed irrigation subsidy.

\+ Quick estimates.